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CHICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbit Governor Matthews seems to be the mak-

It will be time enough to talk about arbitration after the Debs insurrection has been suppressed.

ing of a good war Governor.

If Hammond should conclude to secede from the Union, perhaps it could be induced to take Roby along.

Has Master Workman Sovereign a certificate of insanity in his pocket? He may need one as well as Debs.

Mr. Debs's physician kindly gave him a certificate of insanity in advance. He may find it useful in the federal court trial for conspiracy presently to come off.

Now that the bad citizens of Hammond have held a public meeting and brought the town into ridicule by denouncing the United States government for sending troops there to enforce United States laws, the good citizens of the town ought to hold a meeting and issue a counter protest.

It is to be hoped that those two preachers who reported a resolution to the Hammond meeting, denouncing President Cleveland for sending troops to Hammond "without having first procured the request or consent of State, county or municipal authorities," know more about theology than they do about constitutional law.

One G. H. Huron stated in a speech before the Central Labor Union of this city that the railroads had appropriated \$27,000,-000 to crush out the American Railway Union, and that they had hired men to burn cars and destroy property at Chicago in order to prejudice the cause of labor. Huron ought to be bored for the simples.

Now that Debs stock is declining at rapid rate Democratic papers are making haste to say that the would-be Napoleon of labor is not a Democrat, but a Populist. When the manner in which Populist ideas have governed a Democratic Congress i considered the distinction seems to b without a difference.

In one sentence of his latest pronunciamento Debs says: "The United States authorities are bringing themselves into conby their wanton violation of the law and the Constitution," while in an other he says "We are not responsible for the lawless element and loss of property." Then why denounce the government for suppressing it?

The conservative action of the Central Council of the trades unions Monday evening received yesterday the commendation of citizens very generally. Among the leaders are cool-headed men and good citi zens who see that it would be unwise to denounce the President and the Governor which is tantamount to declaring against the enforcement of the laws.

Terre Haute is paying for the honor of being the home of Debs. For some years past it has been a head center of labor agitation and a radiating point for the literature of different organizations. As a result of this propagandist work local freight business is so interrupted there that wholesale houses in this city are sending goods right through Terre Haute to its regular customers. Indianapolis is not the home of any professional labor agitator, and does not

Altgeld is one of the political sins the Democracy must answer for. Papers of that party are trying to disown him now. but it is too late. Democrats elected him and only a week or so ago the Democratic State convention of Illinois heartily commended "the fearless integrity and sturdy determination which have characterized the administration of Governor Altgeld, and through which most important reforms have been achieved in all branches of the public service of the State, civil and mili tary." This Illinois Anarchist is a Democratic child, and in the history of the strike will rank as such.

Those labor organizations are very inconsistent which, in one breath, disclaim the lawless acts of mobs as not done by workingmen and in the next denounce the authorities for using force to suppress them. The mobs are either composed of strikers or they are not; if they are, the leaders of the labor organizations which ordered the strike are morally responsible for their acts, and if they are not, the leaders have no right to protest against the use of the militia in putting them down. But really it does not matter what kind of people mobs are composed of. There is but one way to deal with them.

A news paragraph in an Eastern paper says: "Both political parties in Indiana are trying to make political capital out of the strike." There is no truth in this

found in the anarchical utterances of the Sentinel. That paper assumes to be the official organ of its party in Indiana, but in this instance it represents only the lawless element, which, even in the Indiana Democracy, is a very small minority. The great majority of private citizens and public officers, including the Democratic Governor and Republican court officials, are, as they should be, in favor of the enforcement of law regardless of politics. The course of the Governor is commended on all sides and is considered particularly worthy of praise because, if gain was to be made anywhere by pandering to the rioters and lawbreakers, it was in his party. Undoubtedly it was the belief that approval of the strikers and their methods was a shrewd political course that led the Sentinel to encourage lawlessaess, but speedily discovered its own folly and now engaged in retracing its steps. This is as far as "the effort to make political capital" has gone. Political feeling runs high in Indiana in season and out, but when the common interests are assailed as in the case of Debs's reckless interference with private and public rights, Republicans and Democrats unite in protecting the community and saving the credit of the

A LESSON IN LOYALTY.

The action of the Union veterans of this city in regard to the present situation, as reported in the Journal yesterday, was keeping with their record and character. During and after the war it was often remarked that it was a great educator. This was true in more senses than one. Not only did it take thousands of men from farms and narrow fields of observation and introduce them into wider spheres of action, whereby their minds were enlarged and improved, but it gave all loyal Americans a new sense of the meaning of republican government and of the duty of allegience to law and order. The world never saw a grander object lesson in loyalty than that which was furnished by the men who fought four years to establish the authority of the government, and who, as soon as the supremacy of the Constitution and law was established, gladly laid down their arms and resumed the pursuits of peaceful citizens.

The lesson of that time, so well taught in the storm and stress of war, has been potent factor in American life ever since. Although there is a new generation on the stage, to whom the war is largely a matter of history, and although the tone of American citizenship has been lowered by the great influx of foreign immigration during the last thirty years, the educational effect of the war is still distinctly felt upon the national character. There is a powerful undercurrent of loyalty which dates back to that period. The various organizations of veterans, while preserving the feeling of comradeship, have also fostered and strengthened the higher feeling devotion to law and order. strict exclusion of politics the veteran organizations has an excellent effect in keeping before them a higher ideal than fealty to party, and all their acts and utterances have partaken more or less of the spirit of the time when the supremest test of American man-

hood was loyalty to the government. The action of the Indianapolis veterans does them honor, and while it hoped there will be no occasion for the authorities to avail themselves of their patriotic offer, its moral effect is inspiring. It shows that they stand where they stood thirty years ago, and it serves to remind men of the younger generation that the highest duty of an American citizen is to give loyal support to those who are charged with the enforcement of the Constitution

BAD CITIZENS AT HAMMOND.

The city of Hammond, Ind., seems to be cursed with an unusual amount of bad citzership. In fact, it would not be greatly amiss to apply this remark to Lake county, in which Hammond is situated. The sheriff of Lake county gave the Governor no end of trouble and brought much disgrace and expense on the State by his course in regard to the Roby affair, in which he showed much more disposition to wink at the violation of law than he did to enforce it. If he has done anything towards suppressing lawlessness during the present strike beyond continually calling upon the Governor it is not in evidence.

The Mayor of Hammond is another parson who ought not to be in office. Nearly three months ago, when "General" Randail's army of commonwealers from Chicago started out, this Mayor, Patrick Rellly by name, issued a proclamation "To the people of Hammond and the State of Indiana, greeting," in which he granted "the freedom of the city" to the commonwealers and made an ostentatious display of sympathy with the loafers.

Now we have a public meeting of citizens which adopts resolutions denouncing the sending of United States troops to Hammond, indorsing "the brave, manly and patriotic protest of Governor Altgeld against the invasion of his State by the United States army," and demanding that the killing of Charles Fleischer, on the 8th inst., by United States troops at Hammond be made a subject of legal investigation with a view of punishing "the guilty parties," and that proper compensation be given by the government to his widow and children. Finally, the meeting resolved:

That we heartily indorse the conduct of Mayor Hon. Patrick Reilly and our sheriff. Charles H. Frederich, as officers during the trying times we are now passing through as wise, patriotic and humane, and having full confidence in their integrity and patriotism, wisdom and prudence, and a desire to comply with the law, the United States troops should have reported to one or the other of them and been subject to their order instead of the railroad companies'.

The committee reporting these extraordinary resolutions contains the names of two local ministers of the gospel. It is to be hoped that the meeting which

adopted these resolutions did not represent the prevailing sentiment in Hammond: certainly there must be many good citizens there who do not approve its action, but it has done what it could to advertise the loyalty. In these days of common schools, and no foundation for it unless it can be when most people can read, and when a

copy of the Constitution of the United Those men who obey the order of Sover- is merely temporary and superficial, and States can be had for a few cents, it is discouraging to find that there are numbers of people, including even ministers of the gospel, who think the United States government has no right to enter a State to enforce the United States laws, with troops or by any other means. The claim that the government troops should have reported to the sheriff of Lake county or to the Mayor of Hammond is a most grotesque suggestion, though it is a natural outgrowth of such ignorance as seems to prevail at Hammond. The meeting which adopted these absurd resolutions did not say what the people of Hammond would do if the troops were not indicted and punished for firing on the mob, and really we do not see what they can do unless they secede from the Union and form a Northwestern Confederacy. If they would take Roby along with them we do not think the people of Indiana would raise any objection to their going.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON THE SITU-ATION.

At such a time as this the comments of the foreign press on the situation are interesting and may be instructive. It is always right to learn from one's enemies, and always interesting to see ourselves as others see us. If foreign newspapers are not hostile to the United States, most of them have little or no sympathy with republican government, and those which have do not understand our political system or the temper of the American people.

The German papers have less sympathy with republican government and less understanding of our system than the English papers. A Berlin dispatch says: "The entire German press, without party distinction, regards the railroad war as being disastrous to the future of the United States." One paper speaks of "the anarchy which prevails in the United States," as if it were general; another expresses doubts as to the quelling of "the revolution," and a third expresses the opinion that "the future is dark." Making due allowance for distance and lack of accurate information, these expressions are not surprising, but they are quite as intelligent as those of some of the English papers. The London Globe, with which the wish is father to the thought, says "it is a question whether democratic government will bear the strain." The St. James Gazette thinks "the present situation indicates the breaking down of civilized government in some districts and its possible collapse in others." The Daily News, more friendly and more intelligent, thinks the calling out of troops "must serve to show the rioters that the game is up," while the Times and Telegram regard the outbreak as a serious lesson, which both the government and people had better lay

As a whole, these comments seem to show that the foreign press exaggerates the extent and danger of the trouble. It is, indeed, serious and perplexing, but as yet by no means alarming. To say that the future of the country is dark or that it is doubtful if the government will bear the strain is absurd. One might as well say that the future of the sun is dark because it is momentarily obscured by clouds, or doubt the ability of a Krupp gun to shatter a plate glass window. The boundless resources of the government have not begun to be tested, and it is not likely they will be. The fact that there has been some slowness and hesitation of action in the preliminary stages must not be taken as arguing weakness on the part of the government. It is more than equal to any possible emergency. The truth is, the scattered and sporadic nature of the present trouble makes it harder to deal with than a much more formidable insurrection would be. Foreigners would probably be astonished to know how little the regular current of American life is affected by the strike outside of a few railroad towns. The village and rural population, who constitute the mass of the people, do not give it a second thought, but if the President should call for volunteers to suppress insurrection they would respond by hundreds of thousands. Ex-President Harrison, in closing his argument in the United States Court, on Monday, in the street-railroad case, referred to the existing situation thus:

And yet, if your Honors please, what a fine tribute to our institutions it is that while these things are going on and mobs are threatening a few cities, the great, deep current, the peaceful, forceful flow of our civil order, is not stayed for one moment but here the courts are administering the law between those who have invoked its aid, and the general peace of the Nation

is scarcely ruffled. There spoke a man who has entire faith in republican institutions and in the American people. "The shallows murmur while the depths are dumb," but if the depths are smitten they will respond with a roan that will drown all other sounds. Our friends, the foreign editors, need not have any fears as to the strength or stability of the United States government. There are some Anarchists and lawbreakers in the country, but the great mass of the American people are all right.

THE IMPROVED SITUATION.

General progress was made yesterday throughout the country toward the resumption of railway traffic where it has been interrupted by the Debs movement. In deed, it seems now that the Debs strike is practically broken. The failure to bring the Eastern railroad men to support the movement must have satisfied the followers of Debs and all other railroad work ers who have an intelligent grasp of the situation that this refusal to join the strike must eventually prevent the success of the conspiracy to cripple the commerce of the country. The indictment of Debs by the United States grand jury upon the evidence of conspiracy furnished by his telegrams, and his prompt arrest and certainty that other leaders will receive like treatment, will probably have a tendency to convince many halting railroad nen that only disaster can come to them from following a leader who stands an excellent chance of going to the penitentiary. The effect of the Sovereign order calling the Knights of Labor from their work cannot now be forecast, but it can be said that, with the quite general restoration of railroad traffic, the effect of this foolhardy policy is not received with any degree of the soliclitude the report of such a purpose caused when it was first announced as a 'hreat.

eign canot be used to interfere with the restoration of railroad traffic without repeating the riotous acts of Friday and Saturday, and that they are not likely to do. Consequently all that such a call-out can do will be to interrupt the industry

and business of whole cities. Eugene V. Debs, the organizer and leader of the present insurrection against the peace and welfare of the country, was yesterday arrested under an indictment for conspiracy and is now in the legal custody of the United States authorities. The

United States law says: Every combination or conspiracy in re straint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

The statutes of the United States say

Every person who entices, sets on foot assists or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both of such punishments, and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Another section reads:

If two or more persons in any State or Territory conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States; or to levy war against them, to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, each of them shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment with or without hard labor for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Debs's boycott is really a conspiracy against interstate commerce, and no doubt that is the charge which he will be held to answer. He has insisted that the boycott was ordered by the general convention of the American Railway Union, and that he was not individually responsible for it, but that defense will not avail in the United States Court.

The railroad engineers, firemen, brake

men and other employes who refuse to add to the general industrial disturbance by joining the strikers either through sympathy or for real or imaginary grievance deserve great credit and will receive the thanks and approval of the best part of the community. Although this course the wisest they could follow, even from selfish standpoint, since its results wil be best for them in the long run, it involves, in many cases, at least, the exercise of a good degree of physical and moral courage. They are subjected to a pressure which those who have not felt the tyranny of most labor organizations can scarcely comprehend; they are boycotted by associates whom they esteem, and are threatened with personal violence by the riotous element. They become the objects of official and individual persecution, and need strong powers of resistance to save themselves from succumbing to the solicitations and threats of the agitators. Fortunately, the majority of these men are intelligent and sensible, and their leaders show an encouraging lack of sympathy with Debs. Arthur and Sargent, heads of the engineers' and firemen's orders, respectively, are far-sighted and judicious, and can be depended on to use their influence against all useless labor disturbances. With all their backing, however, individual employes who remain at their posts not only exhibit commendable loyalty to public interests but show manly courage worthy of praise.

Last winter a great number of workingmen and their families were supplied with food and fire and clothing by the charity of those who could spare something for the needy. These men were out of work through no fault of their own, but because of the hard times, and were proper objects of sympathy. Many who contributed to the fund which was to provide for them did so when they could ill afford it, and at personal sacrifice. The men who blindly follow the orders of Debs and Sovereign and throw up remunerative employment are sure to have difficulty in securing work again, and are in great danger of coming to want by another winter. They will find a very different state of affairs then from that which existed last season. There will be little or sympathy for them, and money for benevolent uses, hard to get then, will be still scarcer. Their ex-employers, contemplating their financial losses resulting from the strike, will not be disposed to contribute, and men of other classes, whether sympathizing or not, will have less money to spare, owing to the injury done to all kinds of business. There is anything but a cheerful outlook ahead for workingmen who in these hard times are so shortsighted as to give up paying employment for any cause whatever.

To the strikers, and rioters, and those whose business or convenience is directly affected by the lawless interference with traffic it appears that all industrial effort of any importance is suspended, and that the entire attention of the country is absorbed in contemplation of affairs at Chicago. This is hardly true. The strike, with its accompanying conditions and incidents, creates a center of interest and its damaging effect on the commerce of the country is just cause for concern and alarm, but for all this millions of citizens are going about their daily labor and a variety of the affairs of life without regard to Debs and his proclamations. Farmers, for instance, all over this broad land are peacefully engaged in agricultural pursuits and are gladdened by the sight of crops which promise an unusually abundant harvest. All local traffic goes quietly on, and the routine of life for the vast majority of people is undisturbed. These people are not unmindful of the riotous uprisings, but they are not unduly distracted by them, because they are confident that the trouble

will soon give way to the rule of law and

publication. It was, therefore, unneces-

sary for him to deny such a statement as

has been attributed to him. General Har-

rison believes, and has long believed, that

Mr. Cleveland has a right to send federal

troops anywhere that they are needed for

the enforcement of United States laws

without asking anybody's consent. He has

denied making any such statement as has

been attributed to him, and has declared

that, in his judgment, the President has

Dr. Robertson, of New York, who two

years ago treated Eugene Debs for dip-

somania, more commonly known as drunk-

enness, says that when Debs came to him

he was a physical and mental wreck, and

had steeped himself in drink. He went

home "cured;" "but," says the Doctor, "no

man who has been shattered as he has can

endure such a strain as he is now putting

upon himself. If he does not desist, the

only result can be that after causing in-

calculable misery and bloodshed, he will

fail, and then, to drown his failure, he will

go off on a terrible spree, and-well, he

will be a ruined man." There is no doubt,

spree or no spree, that Debs will be a

ruined man by the time he is done with

the strike, but it can hardly be a pleasant

thought to his dupes who are out of work

and will presently see other men filling

the places they abandoned that they were

man whose wits were blunted by whisky.

to heaven they take another route.

spells of being just like Howells.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Progress of Science.

bit of that nice sweet medicine to-night!

The Coming Revision.

When woman gets the right to vote

From Maine to Mexico's border.

Then jokes about the father-in-law

What Made Him Endurable.

endure that horrid Will Emptyun? He is

Second Sweet Young Thing-Yes, he is

The Power of the Courts.

"We are likely to have a tornado in two

or three days," said the weather man to

First Sweet Young Thing-How can you

Will be the next in order.

dullard, but he is also dollared.

such a dullard.

"Do what?"

Fond Motner-If you children don't be-

sician.

used to further the crazy schemes of a

Madame Bidi-Radya-Kouldboujarow is the

not transcended his power.

Some person has telegraphed from this Singular Speech by a Member of city a statement to the effect that General Harrison had mildly criticised President a High Deliberative Body. Cleveland for sending troops into a State without the request of the Governor. Those who know General Harrison know that he would not criticise his successor for

Says the Railways Should Abrogate Contracts to Please Debs.

DAVIS AND GORDON REPLY

The Former Says the A. R. U. Leader Is a Nuisance,

Galleries-The Senate Passes the Bill for the Admission of Utah.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- After the transaction of some routine business the resolution introduced by Senator Peffer yesterday was laid before the Senate. To-day Mr. Peffer discussed his resolution, which looks to the government control of the railways and coal fields and the adoption of the doctrine of a single tax. He appealed to Senators to listen, for while he was not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, nor an alarmist, yet he had time and time again called the attention of the country to what seems to him to be within the range of an ordinary man's horizon-the public danger. All his propositions related to one fundamental error which the country had fallen into-the danger of allowing a few men here and a few men there to usurp the governmental functions. All the public functions should be name of a Mohammedan woman who has exercised by government officers. He repassed the necessary examinations and has ferred to Debs as a man of whom the been appointed chief medical officer of the town of Kassiman. Her name suggests the country had heard a great deal lately, but Princess Badroul-Boudour and her Arabian of whom it was likely to hear very much Nights' sisterhood. Perhaps the Madame

ing pleasing fictions to her patients. In that company established what the people of case, also, she will prove her right to be regarded as a true nineteenth century phy-The gasoline stove season has set in. The Journal is sure of this because variety is given to the accident columns of its exchanges by accounts of gasoline explosions the reduced and the incineration of the attendant serving maids. In the gas belt the gasoline stove has lost popularity. When cooks go Novelist Howells recently remarked that ne preferred to talk to women rather than to men, and newspaper paragraphers are criticising his taste. They are hasty and forgetful. Every man of them has had

starve in support of their rights as in filling the coffers of Pullman. He referred morning's papers and dispatches of the initerated and reiterated: "The Pullman company has nothing to arbitrate." Whether have yourselves better, you shan't have a it was right for the American Railway to deal with it.

> did not know that the railroads were under obligations to haul the cars. Mr. Peffer replied that the railway companies were under no more obligation to Pullman than Pullman was to the railways, but this was no time to talk of contracts between Pullman and the railway companies, and he was surprised that a Senator who had often championed the

his assistant. "You'd better run down to he exclaimed. the court and get an injunction."

each State.

"Get an injunction. Isn't that what in junctions are for-to restrain the lawless Mr. Hawley. elements?" If his job had not have been a federal one, the assistant would have resigned.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

George W. Cable has named his summer home at Northampton, Mass., "Stay-Aluminium is now used as a substitute

for leather in building up the heels of boots The latest discovered peculiarity of Sarah Grand, author of "The Heavenly Twins." is the pinkness of her nose, which is said to be shell-like in the delicacy of its tint. Mrs. Adeline Knapp, who has been for several years race-track reporter for the San Francisco Call, rides man-fashion i Turkish trousers, a cutaway coat and a silk hat. She owns a number of fine

John Hudlum, janitor of the Chicago Board of Trade Building, was born a slave, and died the other day worth \$80,000, most of it made by carefully gathering and selling to feed stores the waste grain left on

Gen. Wade Hampton is aging fast. He is

very gray, his eyesight is failing, and he hobbles around on one leg. But when he is in the saddle, it is said, he undergoes a lightning-like transformation and becomes the ideal cavalryman. Bismarck is credited with having recently said: "My trust in man, my trust in

the future, rests in the attitude of German The conviction of a woman is not so changeable. It forms slowly and not easily, but once formed it is less easy to Adelina Patti has at last surrendered to Richard Wagner. Recently at a concert

n London she sang the song, "Traume" (Dreams), known to Wagner students as a sketch for "Tristan and Isolde," and was subsequently announced to sing Elizabeth's prayer in "Tannhauser. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria possesses a collection of jewels probably surpassed alone by that of the Empress of Russia. Besides the family gems, which

are passed on from one empress to the

next, the Empress possesses a collection of jewels which have been presented to her by the Emperor and foreign princes valued at 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 marks. Octavia Bates says that ninety-five feminine diseases are directly traceable to the ravages of the corset. She says that when a group of doctors come together to dine they always toast "The women as their chief financial support," because of the many ailments to which the gentler sex is

heir. These ailments, Miss Bates continues,

are almost invariably the results of false

systems of dress. The cause of a maligned class has been espoused. In Paris has been started a periodical devoted to the interests of mothers-in-law. Its object, as stated by the editor, is not only to defend these ladies against injustice and prejudice, but, and this amounts to a serious admission correct their faults as far as possible by means of friendly criticism." In a future number an article on "My Second Mother" by a man who is very fond of his wife's mother is promised

Rev. A. W. Mann, the general missionary to deaf mutes, will sail July 14 for England to participate in an international conference of church workers among deaf mutes to be held at Blackburn, near Livercool. He is to read a paper on the work in the United States. After the conference and the formal opening of school for deaf children near Blackburn he expects to visit churches and schools for this class in London, Liverpool, Belfast, Paris, Edinburgh, Milan and other European cities, and to indulge in the usual sight-seeing. He expects to return to his work about the end of September.

I licked John Bull a time or two, And thrashed the Southern rebs. And I think that I can manage this Young whippersnapper Debs. -"Uncle Sam." in Kansas City Star.

A Solemn Thought.

The chances are that, notwithstanding all of this shooting, it will not bring down the price of Mr. Pullman's upper berths.

He Arraigns the Pullman Company and

And the Latter Wins Applause from the

more before long. will carry the resemblance further by tell-Mr. Peffer said that when the Pullman

> the world believed to be an ideal community, in which all should have equal rights and none special privileges, every one commended it for its philanthropy. But the charges for rent and for the necessaries of life were deducted from the men's monthly pay, and when their wages men submitted. asked that their rents taxes be reduced, but found that they were in the power of a corporation without a soul, until finally they came to the conclusion that they might as well to the arrogant attitude of Puliman and of the Pullman officials, and read from this terview of the Chicago aldermen with Vice President Wickes, during which the latter

> Union to strike in sympathy and refuse to haul Pullman cars it was not his purpose to argue, but the ominous situation confronted the country and it was our duty Mr. Hawley inquired whether Mr. Peffer

> cause of the workingmen should talk of such things. "Oh, such friends of labor."

"The relations between Pullman and his men have nothing in God's world to do with the situation in Chicago," asserted

Mr. Peffer proceeded to arraign Congress for its defense of monopolies and its stand against the people. He did not wonder sometimes that there was a growing feeling against the Congress at Washington, and that men wished to abolish the Senate. He would go a step further, however, and besides seconding an effort to abolish the Senate he would also abolish the House of Representatives and have

the country governed by one man from

POPULISTS REBUKED. Senator Davis, speaking of the Kyle resolution, said it was put in at a time when the troubles in the West were in progress for the purpose of making the United States a partner in the lawlessness. The strike grew from a strike to a boycott, a boycott to a riot, and now to an insurrection. He described the various acts of lawlessness and said that Kyle's resolution was to take away the power of the nited States to punish such gross act of violence. If the acts of violence had been committed upon the great lakes or the high seas it would have been piracy and punishable by death. The authority of the United States could not be denied The duty of the President is to see the laws executed. The laws should be enforced before the interstate commerce of the United States be stopped. He spoke of the great injustice that was being done the farmers of the United States and how they were affected by the strike in Chi cago. They did not want interstate commerce interrupted until the question of was settled. The constituents of Peffer and Kyle could not market their products. No interest had been so greatly affected as the farming interest by this strike and finally a treasonable attack upon the commerce of States. It was time that such action should be taken to put down the rising tide of anarchy that threatens to engulf the city of Chicago. The military power of the country was at last neces sarily called upon to put down the lawless The Senator from Kansas had said the troops should be withdrawn, but he had not given a suggestion of what would protect life and property. Debs could not do so if he was given full power, no more than he could restore the cars burned by his men. It was a principle of common law that a nuisance should be abated. What was Debs but a nuisance? Debs's last utterance about bloodsh was a distinct threat, an invitation to riot. The Senator from South Dakota (Kyle) was the author of the res lawlessness legal and murder unpunishable under certain conditions. He would adjure him to withdraw it and not leave it upon the Clerk's desk. It was the condition of republics that they were subject to con-tinual attacks. The ship of state which two weeks ago was floating proudly with out trouble was now upon troubled waters. He would not speak of parties, but Democrats, Republicans and Populists, and all should unite in restoring peace. General Gordon, of Georgia, followed in brief speech, saying that when a great

city was threatened with bloodshed and fire, any representative on the Senate floor had descended very low when he talked as did the Senator from Kansas. which threatened was not sectional, and he spoke not from a Southern standpoint, but as a citizen of this great Nation, and he urged that the law be enforced. It was the right of the laborer to dispose of his labor without interference from Debs or any one else. No person had the right to order one of his own blood to cease labor. Senator Gordon finished by saying that his heart felt for the blood that had been shed, but that was as nothing compared to the pride of the Republic. The sons of those who made it would save it, be the cost what it would. Loud applause on the floor and n the galleries greeted the Senator as he took his seat, unchecked for several seconds by the Vice President's gavel. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, offered a substitute for the resolution of Senator Peffer indorsing the action of the President, declaring that the United States had the power to enforce the laws respecting mail routes and interstate commerce, and to put down riots and acts of treason the President should have control of the militia of the United States. Senator Daniel spoke briefly in the same line as that of Sena-

There were many calls for a vote on the

Daniel resolution, but Senator Gailinger

tors Davis and Gordon

asked that it go over, and this was equiva-The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. The Senate then took up the diplomatic appropriation bill, on motion of Mr. Blackburn. He yielded to Mr. Faulkner to move to take up the bill for the Utah Territory as a State. The oill was passed with the Senate committee amendment, and without debate or division. The Senate went into executive session, and at

5:45 o'clock adjourned. Possible Investigation. WASHINGTON, July 10,-There is a pos-

sibility that the great railroad strike will be investigated by the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce. Several resolutions to this purport, notably, that introduced by Representative Crain, of Texas, have been referred to the committee and Chairman Wise, of Virginia, has designated a subcommittee to consider the whole question. The subcommittee consists of Mallory of Florida, Brickner of Mississippi, Gresham of Texas, Mahan of Pennsylvania and Hepburn of Iowa. The subcommittee held a meeting to-day to consider the advisability of an investigation and will report to-morrow. It can be said on authority of one of the subcommittee that the report will recommend that an investigation of the whole railroad strike be made. This would be broader than was contemplated in the resolutions introduced, which were for an inquiry into the troubles of the Pullman company with its employes.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

Corn, 95; Wheat, 79.3; Oats, 77.7; Rye, 73: Barley, 76.8.

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The July returns to the statistician, Department of Agriculture, show the following: Corn, 95; winter wheat, 83.9; spring wheat, 6814; all wheat, 79.3; oats, 77.7; winter rye, 93.9; spring rye, 81.7; all rye, 73; barley, 76.8; rice, 91.1; potatoes, 92.3; tobacco, 81.

The preliminary acreage of corn, as reported by correspondents, shows 106 per cent., as compared with the acreage of 1893, being an increase in round numbers of four million acres, or 76,000,000 acres, against 72,000,000 last year. The averages of the principal States are: Ohio, 101; Michigan, 102; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 104; Wisconsin, 102; Minnesota, 116; Iowa, 108; Missouri, 109; Kansas, 110; Nebraska, 118; Tennessee, 104; Texas, 105; Kentucky, 102. The average condition of corn is 95, against 93.2 last July; the averages in the principal States are: Ohio, 92; Indiana, 96; Illinois, 99; Iowa, 100; Missouri, 101; Kansas, 96; Nebraska, 96; Texas, 94; Kentucky, 90; Tennessee, 89;

The condition of winter wheat is 85.9, 83.2 in June, and 77.7 last year. The ercentages of the principal States are as follows: New York, 77; Pennsylvania, 98; Kentucky, 88; Ohio, 96; Michigan, 92; Indiana, 95; Illinois, 94; Missouri, 91; Kansas, 56; California, 51; Oregon, 97; Washington, 90.

The condition of spring wheat is 68.4, against 88 in June and 74.1 in July, 1893, The fall since last report is nearly 20 points, State averages are: Minnesota, 74; Wis-consin, 95; Iowa, 78; Kansas, 69; Nebraska, 40; South Dakota, 44; North Dakota, 68; Washington, 85; Oregon, 98. The average condition of both winter and spring wheat, or all wheat for the country, is 79.3 per

Enloe Will Not Be Ousted. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The House today passed a bill opening the Uncompangre and Uintah Indian reservations in Utah. allotting lands in severalty to the Indians and restoring about 3,000,000 acres to the public domain. Most of the day was devoted to debate on a bill extending the act of 1890 declaring lands granted to railroads not

then constructed forfeited to the govern-

ment so as to forfeit the lands of railroads

whose roads were not completed within the time specified in the land grants. It ex-cluded from the operation of the act, however, lands acquired in good faith by purchase from railroads confirming such titles. The bill involved about 54,000,000 acres. It was not disposed of to-day.

The title of Mr. Enloe to his seat as Reptrict, which was contested by B. E. Thrasher, was confirmed without opposition, the

committee on elections being unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Thrasher had no

ground for contest. Patents Granted Indiana Inventors.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Patents have een granted to the following residents of Indiana: Charles H. Bartlett, assignee to Spring Curry-comb Company, South Bend, curry comb; John J. Berry, Indianapolis, tank supply valve; John B. Cleaveland, Indianapolis, fencing wire; James Delaney, fastening for horse blanket; ohn E. Donaldson and J. Arthern, Montezuma, roofing tile; James and A. W. Michigan City, nut lock; Hiram I. Gibbs, Indianapolis, elastic thread horse shoe; Henry A. Goetz, New Albany, joist hanger; Joseph Hyatt, Richmond. fence machine; William P. Jaqus, assignee of one-half to C. H. Schuller, Indianapolis, neumatic tire; George H. Judy, Fort Wayne, chain for rolling brake shoe key blanks into shape; Erastus Wood, Marshall,

garden cultivator. General Notes. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The cash balance in the treasury at the close of business to-day was \$120,516,838, of which \$64,-339,218 was gold reserve.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, made public the following confirmations: Edward Hackett, of Oakland, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at San Francisco; Assistant Surgeon Benjamin W. Brown, of California, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

IRELAND'S MISSION EAST.

The Archbishop Arranging to Open the Catholic College at St. Paul.

NEW YORK, July 10.-The Herald this morning says: The Most Reverend Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, who has been a guest at the Holland House for four weeks, left the city last night for his home. The Archbishop's return to New York has occasioned much comment. He was here as the guest of the Loyal Legion, and then went away for about ten days. Mgr. Ducey, when asked concerning the nature of Archbishop Ireland's business in New York, replied: "I do not see any necessity for concealing the chief object of his visit. In the morth of September the seminary and college for the diocese of St. Paul will be opened. Mr. Hill, a railroad president, well known in the Northwest, and who is a non-Catholic, has contributed about a million of money for educational purposes in the diocese of St. Paul. Archbishop Ireland, who is fully alive to the active thought and demand of the day, has been most busy preparing to fill the various chairs of this educational institution with most competent and well-instructed professors. Priests of his diocese, young men of promise, have been studying in Rome, Paris and at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore and at the Catholic University in Washington, and the Archbishop came East to perfect the various business arrangements bearing upon the opening of this great educational institution of the Northwest," Mgr. Ducey would not speak more specifically than this,

WILL NOT BE POSTPONED.

Christian Endeavor Convention Will Be Held as First Announced.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.-Secretary Baer, of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, arrived in the city from Boston at noon. He says: "All reports or rumors to the contrary, the annual convention will be held in this city July 11 to 15. Postponement is impossible. Cleveland cannot arrange for it later, nor can any other programme be selected, nor can hundreds of other details be arranged in the time required to announce postponement. President Clark and a number of the trustees and two special trains of over 400 delegates started from Boston this noon. Thousands particularly in the far West and South, who have planned to go for months, must, of necessity, give up their trip on account of the blockaded railroads. Cleveland is all ready for the convention, and can easily accommodate 35,000. The only delegation that has abandoned their excursion, so far as heard from, east of St. Louis and north of Nashville, is the District of Columbia is hoped, however, that they will decide later to come. Even to-day, with some delegations blockaded, the convention promises to be fairly well attended, and esne-cially large delegations are starting to-cay from New York, Connecticut, Pennsyl vania. Maryland and all central States.